

FORM NO. 51-AAA
FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 14 November 1952

NO. OF PAGES 15

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY Korea

SUBJECT North Korean Labor Party Organization,
Training, and Policy25X1 DATE OF
INFO. [REDACTED]PLACE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

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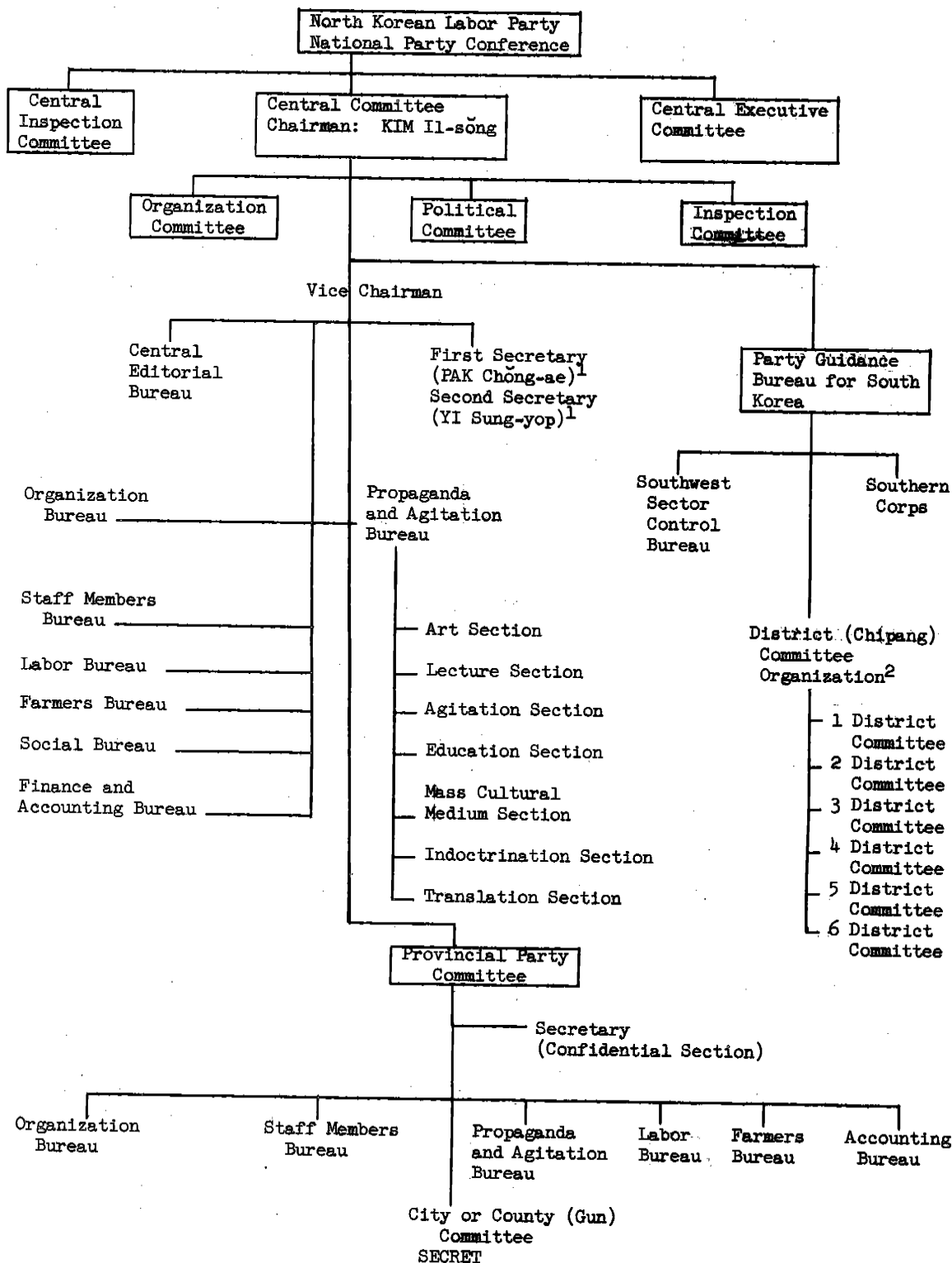
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National Organization of the NKLP

1. In May 1952 the North Korean Labor Party was organized as shown in the following chart.



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Local Organization

2. The organization of the city and county committees duplicates that of the provincial committee, except that there is no social affairs bureau in the former. Under the city and county committees the Labor Party is organized by districts (myon) or by places of work, such as a factory. These represent the primary party committee level, and under these district and factory committees there are cells, formed on the basis of villages (ri) or neighborhoods (dong), in the case of the district committees, and on the basis of the section of the factory in which the party member may be employed, in the case of factory branches of the party.

Functions of National Units

3. The functions of some of the party units listed on the chart are as follows:
- a. National Party Conference. This conference, which is formed by representatives elected by party branches, is the supreme organization in the party, and has the authority to revise the party platform and rules and elects the members of the Central Committee and the Central Inspection Committee.
 - b. Central Committee and the Central Executive Committee. The Central Committee is responsible for carrying out the policies which have been determined at the National Conference. A small group within the Central Committee forms the Central Executive Committee, and it is this latter group which works regularly at party headquarters to perform the daily tasks of the Central Committee. The rest of the members of the Central Committee have assignments in other party activities, and assemble at party headquarters only when they may be called upon to discuss party activities and plans.
 - c. The Central Inspection Committee. This committee evaluates and criticizes the conduct of party affairs.
 - d. Political Committee. The Political Committee, which is composed of seven members and is also referred to as the Politburo, is in charge of all political activities of the party. In March 1952 the members included KIM Il-song, HO Ka-i, PAK Chong-ae, CH'OE Ch'ang-ik, KIM Tu-pang, CH'OE Yong-kon, and PAK Non-yong.
 - e. Party Guidance Bureau for South Korea. The Party Guidance Bureau is directly under the chairman of the North Korean Labor Party, KIM Il-song, and directs guerrilla warfare and covert activities in South Korea. Of the divisions within the bureau, the Southwest Sector Control Bureau directs guerrilla warfare in North and South Cholla Provinces through the provincial party committees. The Southern Corps directs guerrillas and regular (sic) troops fighting in South Korea; and the District Committee Organization, also called the Local Party Organization, directs underground party networks in South Korea.

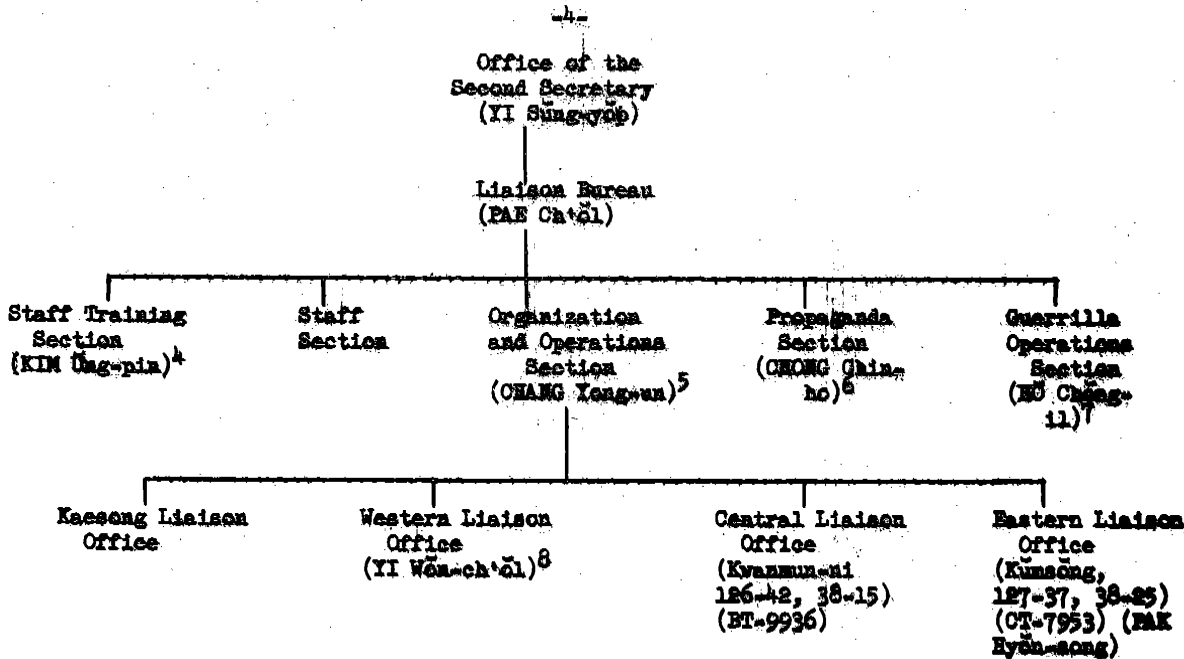
Liaison Bureau of the NKLP Central Committee

4. Directly under the Office of the second secretary of the NKLP Central Committee in August 1952 was the Liaison Bureau, formerly called the South Korean Labor Party Command Bureau,³ PAK Ch'ol³ was in charge of the Liaison Bureau in August. The organization of the Liaison Bureau in August 1952 and some of the major officials of the bureau are shown in the chart below.

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South Hamgyong Provincial Labor Party

5. In late July 1952 the headquarters of the North Korean Labor Party in South Hamgyong Province was at 37 Hoesang-dong, Hamhung. Some of the officials of the party were as follows:

CHANG Sun-sŏk (1728/7311/6932), aged 45, middle school graduate, chairman.
 HONG Ch'ang-sik (3163/2490/2784), aged 36, primary school graduate, chief of the Administrative Section.
 KIM No-wŏn (6855/7627/3293), aged 48, primary school graduate, vice chairman.
 Sŏ Ch'ang-se (1176/2490/0013), aged 33, primary school graduate, chief of the Party Affairs Section.
 YI Sŏng-ok (2621/2052/3768),⁹ aged 35, middle school graduate, chief of the Political Section.
 YIM Pyŏng-kap (2651/4426/3946), aged 38, primary school graduate, chief of the Administrative Section.

Party Training SchoolsNorth Korean Labor Party Central Party School

6. In February 1951 the Central Party School of the North Korean Labor Party was in Imienp'o (128-06, 45-05), Manchuria, where it had moved from P'yŏngyang as a result of United Nations advances in the fall of 1950. The director of the Central Party School, PAK T'ae-hwa (2613/3141/0735), in reviewing the history of the school, said in January 1951 that when the school was ordered to retreat from P'yŏngyang in mid-October 1950, he had taken the staff and about 700 students northward toward Kanggye. On the way, he said, it was necessary to send 90 percent of the students to the KIM Ch'ang Political Military Officers Academy and leave the other 10 percent behind. The staff finally crossed the Yalu River and assembled again in Tunghua, Manchuria, and in early December the school was re-opened in Imienp'o. PAK said he regretted that much school

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material, such as books, had been lost during the retreat and that the school had to be re-opened with virtually no students, but that he looked forward to the future of the school.

25X1 [] 7. By February 1951 there were about 1,000 students at the school; they were divided into nine classes. These were the 1 and 21 Special Classes, the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Regular Classes, and the 1 and 2 Propaganda Classes. The party organization at the school followed the usual system, there being a cell in each class. A chairman, vice chairman, and a committee of seven members headed a "Primary Party Committee," which represented the entire student body. Half of the Students were from South Korea. The school at Imisap'o was in the buildings of the former Shanghai Middle School, and included an instructors' lodge, which was a two-story Russian-style house about 40 feet square with red brick walls and a black tile roof. Other buildings were a dormitory for the students, an instruction building with five class rooms, each of which held 60 students, and a lecture hall which held 1,000 persons. A wall running around the school bore the sign "Harbin Bear Company" in white paint.

[] 8. The purpose of the school was to educate and prepare persons for staff work in the Labor Party, and it was controlled entirely by the Labor Party. The principle objective of the school was the thorough indoctrination of South Koreans in the Labor Party so that the reorganization of the Labor Party in South Korea could be completed and political operations in the ROK be successfully executed. HO Ka-i, secretary of the North Korean Labor Party, visited the school in January 1951 and talked to the students personally. He told them that the school would continue until at least March 1951 and that they should devote themselves to their studies since they would not be able to return to their posts until that time. HO also told of the Third General Conference of the Labor Party and spoke about the party purge in which KIM Mu-chong and HO Song-t'aek were dismissed. The students were stirred by HO's talk about the situation at the time of retreat. In February 1951 there was no relationship between the school and the Ministry of Social Security, then the North Korean Social Security Bureau, or the Ministry of Defense.

25X1 [] 9. The following subjects were taught at the school in February; the number of hours each subject was taught per week is indicated in parentheses.

- a. Soviet Bolshevik Party history (ten hours).
- b. Political economy (seven hours).
- c. Philosophy of materialism and dialectics (four hours).
- d. History of conflicts of liberation (five hours).
- e. Liberation of Korea (five hours).
- f. People's democracy (five hours).
- g. Party organization (six to eight hours).
- h. Russian language (two to four hours for one month only).
- i. Soviet economic and political geography and world geography (eight hours).
- j. Military science (two hours).

[] 10. Some of the fourteen instructors and officials at the Central Party School in February 1951 were the following.

PAK T'ae-hwa, aged 40, director of the school, who was born in the USSR. Some time after World War II he came to North Korea and shortly after was appointed head of the school. PAK was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, had a long face, and was of slender build, weighing about 135 pounds. He had long hair. PAK usually wore a black leather jacket and black fur hat, both made in the USSR, and dark navy blue trousers. His wife was also born in the USSR and was a

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beautiful woman about 30 years of age; they had a son who was four in 1951. She was graduated from a Soviet university and spoke Russian fluently, but her Korean was poor and resembled that spoken by Japanese.

CHO (fnu), instructor in the history of Korea after the liberation. CHO was about 26 years old and had long hair and a strong athletic build. It was rumored among the students at the school that CHO had worked with KIM Il-sung in underground activities in Manchuria during World War II. CHO always dressed in western clothes and frequently smoked; he was rash in action and temperamental.

HAN (fnu), aged 28, a native of South Hamgyong Province, who taught dialectic materialism and history.

HO (fnu), aged 30, instructor in the Russian language. HO was an instructor at the P'yongyang Normal College before the Korean war and spoke Russian fluently. He was of average height, had a plump face, and loved luxuries.

YI Il-kyong, aged about 38, instructor in party organization. Sometime before the war, YI had been a vice chief of the Propaganda Department of the North Korean Labor Party and had spent two years studying in the Soviet Union. He returned to North Korea when the Korean war broke out, and accompanied North Korean forces south as far as Taejon. When the North Koreans retreated, YI moved to Manchuria and was appointed an instructor at the Central Party School at Imienp'o. YI was tall, well-built, and handsome; he usually wore good western-style suits and hats. Students at the school thought YI was a bachelor but knew nothing of his family background.

YI Su-in (2621/1343/0088), aged about 35, head of the Instruction Section of the school. YI was a native of Sengju in North Kyongsang Province, and in 1947 he was chairman of the Sengju-gun Committee of the South Korean Labor Party. YI, who lectured on people's democracy four hours a week but devoted most of his time to assisting the director of the school, was graduated from Meiji University in Tokyo, majoring in political economy. YI was of medium height and slender build and had a noticeable North Kyongsang Province accent. YI wore military insignia on his uniform. He drank and smoked. YI went to North Korea sometime after 1947 and was in charge of the Instruction Section when the school was in P'yongyang before the Korean war.

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11. The instructor in the political and economic geography of the Soviet Union was aged 40 and was a native of P'yongyang, but before the war he had been director of the North Kyongsang Province Party School in Andong. He was short, slender, and quick-tempered. The instructor in political economy was also a member of the South Korean Labor Party; he had studied in the Soviet Union. The instructor in world political geography had been born in the Soviet Union and knew little or nothing about Korea; he was 36 years of age and fat.

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12. In August 1951 the school was moved back to North Korea, but some of the instructors and students stayed at Imienp'o.

Kumgang Political Institute

Organization and Objectives

13. The Kumgang Political Institute was formerly named the Seoul Political Academy; the name was changed when the Seoul Political Academy, which had been in Pongsan (125-50, 38-31) (YO-4767) until September 1951, moved to Chungo-dong

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(126-09, 38-33) (BT-5270). There the organization of the school was improved and the facilities were enlarged, and on 1 November 1951 the name was changed to the Kūmgang Political Institute. In April 1952 there were 1,500 students at the school, 200 of them girls.

14. The purpose of the Kūmgang Political Institute was to train agents for underground party organization activities in South Korea. The primary mission of the agents was to infiltrate rural areas and cities and organize cells of the Labor Party and indoctrinate former party members of persons sympathetic with the North Koreans in Communist ideology. Guerrilla warfare was not an objective of the agents being trained in April 1952, since it was believed by the directors of the institute that guerrilla activity hampered the organization of party cells and exposed the agents.
15. In April 1952 the Kūmgang Political Institute was headed by a director and had the following officers and organization:
 - a. Vice-director for political affairs, who was immediately responsible for control of the 26 companies of students, in each of which there were about 60 students; the companies were further divided into platoons and squads of 20 and 7 students each, respectively.
 - b. Vice-director for Supply, who headed the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. This bureau had a staff of 145 persons, and was composed of the Accounting, Weapons, Food, and Clothing Sections.
 - c. Chief of the Education Bureau, which had 50 instructors, including 10 army officers, and included an administration section of four men. This bureau was in charge of student training.
 - d. Chief of the Military Training Bureau, which had 10 men.
 - e. Chief of the Library Bureau, which had three men.
 - f. Staff members Bureau, of five persons. This bureau was responsible to the headquarters of the North Korean Labor Party, which had assigned the five persons to the school. These officials examined applicants for the school and made out operational plans for the students to use after they had finished their training.
16. Each student company had a commander and a vice-commander, a sergeant major, a class instructor, and a cultural instructor. The sergeant major was responsible for accounting and rations, the class instructor helped his fellow students with their studies, and the cultural instructor was responsible for recreational activities. The party organization at the institute was also based on the company, in each of which there was a cell. Sub-cells in each platoon had a chief, who was also the propaganda instructor for the platoon.

Faculty and Staff

17. The faculty and staff at the Kūmgang Political Institute in April 1952 was composed of 203 persons, including the director, two vice-directors, 40 instructors, 10 army instructors, 145 employees of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and five custodians. All the instructors, with the exception of eight professors from KIM Il-sŏng University, formerly taught at the Seoul Political Academy, and many of them had lived in Seoul. The average age of the faculty was 30 years. Instructors taught class 12 to 18 hours each week. A military instructor was assigned to a group of three or four student companies to train them in various military subjects and drill, including

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guerrilla warfare. There were no definite hours for such military training; it was arranged as convenient. The teaching staff limited its activities to training the students and they had no voice in either the admission of students or their assignments after graduation, these functions being handled by the five staff instructors from the central headquarters of the North Korean Labor Party. For security reasons, all the instructors and other members of the institute used aliases: the director, for example, was HAE Tang-hwa, the vice-director for political affairs was WOL Ge-hwa, and the vice-director for supply was HU Kung-hwa; all are names of trees. Secretaries of the director were designated by the alias of their superior plus a number, such as "HAE Tang-hwa Chip No. 1." The chief of the Education Bureau used the alias "Ponnamu No. 1," which was based on the name of a tree, and the vice-chief was "Ponnamu No. 2." All instructors had the common alias "Ponnamu," and that for the military instructors was "Pakdalnamu." Similarly, the chairman of the Labor Party branch at the institute was called "Kangch'ol" (Steel), and the vice chairman was "Kangch'ol No. 2."

Students

18. About 890, or sixty percent, of the students were members of the Labor Party, and about 1,350, or ninety percent, were natives of South Korean areas, principally Seoul and North Kyongsang Province. Many of the 200 girls were from Seoul. The ages of the students varied widely, the oldest being 50 and the youngest 14; the average age of the students was only 26, however, and sixty students younger than 20 years of age had been formed into a separate company. The education of the students also varied greatly: 78 students, or 5.2 percent, had graduated from primary school; 902 students, or about sixty percent, were middle school graduates; and 130 students, or 8.6 percent, were graduates of colleges or universities. Twelve of the students had previously received training in the Central Party School of the Korean Labor Party. One of the students, who used the alias YI Hyong-ku (2621/0077/0046), had been a professor at the Korea University in Seoul; he was 37 years of age.

Courses of Instruction

19. The following is a description of the courses which were being taught students at the Kungang Political Institute in April 1952. Except in one course, philosophy, there were no text books and the students relied upon notes taken during class.
 - a. Soviet Bolshevik party history. This course was taught two hours daily.
 - b. Party organization. This course studied past underground operations of the party, such as the operations of KIM Il-song against the Japanese, the struggle against the opportunists within the Second International, and underground activities of the South Korean Labor Party. The experience in South Korea was studied with emphasis on how and why the operation did not succeed well in the ROK. This course was taught in five periods weekly of two hours each, or ten hours per week, and was considered the most important course at the school since it dealt with the agents' primary mission, the organization of underground cells in the ROK.
 - c. Political economy. This course followed the classical pattern, such economic terms as value, utility value, exchange value, and marginal utility being explained to the students. The course was given once or twice each week in four-hour periods.
 - d. Philosophy. "Historical Materialism and Dialectical Materialism" by Karl Marx was the textbook used in the course, which was taught two hours a week.

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- e. World history. The history of wars and the resulting territorial changes were the principal points taught in the course, which was taken by the students two hours a week.
 - f. World economic geography. This course concerned the natural resources of the world and was given three hours a week.
 - g. People's democracies. In this course the history of the struggle of nations which now have Communist governments, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, and Albania, was studied two hours a week.
 - h. History of the struggle of the Korean people, five hours a week.
 - i. Korean economic geography, two hours a week.
 - j. Guerrilla tactics. The tactics of KIM Il-sŏng in his guerrilla operations against the Japanese were studied in the course, two hours a week.
 - k. Engineering. This course included instruction in the construction of barbed wire entanglements, the laying of mines and mine construction, the strength of various types of powder and how to employ them in the demolition of bridges, and the use of fuses. The course was held three hours a week.
 - l. Patrol. Students in this course were given two hours of instruction each week in elementary patrol and reconnaissance tactics.
 - m. Geography and map-reading. This was a course in map-reading and the use of natural features in moving through an area.
 - n. Vocational training. Trades taught included barbering, driving of vehicles, carpentry, electrical repair, laundering, sewing, tinsmithing, and watch repairing. These trades were taught the agents so that they could find cover employment and secure their livelihood while engaged in Labor Party underground activities in the ROK. The students were permitted to choose the occupations they preferred to learn, and most of them chose to learn to drive cars and repair shoes. Many also wanted to become tinsmiths. Students were asked to select two of these trades and were generally given both their choices.
 - o. Handling of weapons. This course, which was taught irregularly and whenever it could be fitted into the schedule, included instruction in the capabilities, handling, and disassembly of weapons, such as machine guns and rifles.
 - p. Military drill. This included instruction in the regular drill procedures of both the North Korean and ROK armies, training in the tactics of surprise attacks, and target practice.
20. The daily routine of instruction included a half-hour in the morning of the study of current events, using the North Korean Notong Sinmun (Labor News) as material. This was an indoctrination period led by a trained instructor. Occasionally poems were read and studied. Regular classes were held from 8 a.m. to 11:45 a.m., and after lunch weapons were cleaned by those who had them. Classes again were held from 1 p.m. to 4:45 p.m. During the evening study hours from 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. the students were divided into three classes; one for university and college students or graduates, one for those with some schooling, and one for the illiterates. The better-educated students taught the illiterates and helped them with their studies.

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Discipline and Morale

21. The discipline at the Kungang Political Institute was very strict. Slogans taught the students included "Don't contact civilians," "Don't exchange unnecessary conversation with fellow-students," "Personal backgrounds should be kept secret," and "Let's raise military morale." Students stood guard and had other duties, such as serving in rotation in the dining hall, on which days they did not attend class. Trainees had to use South Korean colloquialisms in daily conversation so that they would become accustomed to playing their roles. From 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. daily the students learned stage and social dancing from some of the girls in the class or spent the hour in other recreation such as singing.
22. In general the morale of the students was high and they were obedient, but in April 1952 the school authorities were not satisfied with the performance. Some companies were criticized for pessimism and sloth. Punishment was severe for slight delinquencies. At the end of December 1951 one member of the 25 Company was punished for buying cake while on guard duty. At the end of November 1951 two trainees were sent to the ROK but could not cross the lines before the food they carried had been eaten, and therefore returned to their base. At a general meeting called to consider their case, it was decided to expel the two from the party and shoot them. The two were transferred to the central party headquarters for final decision on their case. On 8 December 1951 one company commander, a native of Ch'ungch'ong Province aged 28, attempted to escape from the institute but was captured and sent to higher authorities for punishment.

Activities after Graduation

23. Graduates of the Kungang Political Institute were attached to one of the six District Committees. Staff members from the central headquarters of the North Korean Labor Party who were stationed at the school determined these assignments. At the District Committee headquarters they were given further training as agents before being dispatched to the ROK. The District Committee organizations replaced the former South Korean Labor Party Provincial Committee organizations in each province, and their primary mission was the organization of underground cells of the party in the ROK. In April 1952 there were six District Committees. The 1, 2, and 3 District Committee organizations were still in North Korea, while the 4, 5, and 6 District Committees had already moved their headquarters into South Korea. In April officials of the Kungang Political Institute believed that by June 1952 the 1, 2, and 3 District Committees would also have moved into South Korea, and the 2 District Committee had already made plans to move into Kangwon Province, which was the area of its jurisdiction.
24. When admitted to the institute the students had to show that they could live in the ROK and successfully pass as natives of an area to which they might be sent. Once in South Korea, the agents tried to lead a legitimate life and avoid becoming involved in ideological controversy. They attempted to make close friends from whom they could collect information and intelligence, and covertly tried to inspire hatred of and antagonism toward the ROK government, the agents themselves, however, continuing to pose as loyal ROK citizens. A major target was former members of the South Korean Labor Party who had defected to the ROK but who had not yet lost all their sympathy for Communism.

NKLP Central Staff Training Institute

Approved For Release 2004/01/28 : CIA-RDP82-00457R014800020005-5

25. In late June 1952 the North Korean Labor Party Central Staff Member Training;

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Institute was in buildings formerly used as the offices of a mine, the entrance of which was at approximately YD-592304, north of Samch'ong-ni (125-59, 39-04) (YD-5828). The buildings were about sixty meters long, six meters wide, and five meters high, had wooden walls, and were roofed with zinc. Before the air raids on the Yalu River power installations on 25 June 1952, the institute used the mine itself, but because electric power was cut off by the raids, classes were transferred to the office buildings at the entrance of the mine.

26. The purpose of the institute was to re-indoctrinate party and government officials and give them further training in Communist ideology to assure their loyalty to the party and government. The curriculum included courses in Communist Party history, dialectical and historical materialism, Marx's "Das Kapital," the history of the Russian Revolution, and the history of the Communist Party in Korea. Subjects on which lectures were given during the day were discussed the same night in a discussion period, which was generally from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. each night. Other activities included conferences of members of the Democratic Youth Alliance at the institute and conferences of party cells.
27. The first class at the institute entered on 1 March 1951 and was given only three months of training. The course was lengthened to six months for the second and third classes; the third class entered the school on 1 June 1952. Allegedly for the purpose of training the students to endure hardships, they were given poor rations. Each student received only 200 grams of rice, 400 grams of sorghum, and some soup daily. There were 160 students at the institute in June, thirty of whom were women. Most of the students were vice-chairmen of provincial committees of the NKLP, vice-chairmen of county (gun) party committees, or vice-chiefs of government provincial banks. Sixty-five percent of the students were between 26 and 40 years of age, about thirty percent were from 20 to 25 years of age, and the remainder were more than 40 years of age. Students were admitted to the institute after being recommended by the various provincial party committees in North Korea.

Political Operations in the ROK

Second District Committee of the NKLP

28. The Kwangwon Province Committee of the North Korean Labor Party was reorganized as the 2 District Committee under the Central Committee of the North Korean Labor Party. The mission included the collection of intelligence in the ROK and was a preliminary step taken by the NKLP to meet any situation which might develop as a result of the truce negotiations at Panmunjom. The 2 District Committee, which was attached to the Liaison Section of the NKLP Central Committee, in May 1952 was at Hakyon-ni (127-58, 38-32) (DT-1065), and had a complement of 100 persons. Supplies for the committee were being drawn from a North Korean army advance command post at approximately 128-05, 38-32 (DT-171640), near Sanga-ri (128-09, 38-34) (DT-2669).
29. The 2 District Committee was organized into sections, and each section had direction groups, which were further subdivided into teams.¹⁰ The 1 Section, for example, was organized into the 1, 2, 3, and 4 Direction Groups, in each of which there were a 1 and a 2 Team. Each team was composed of four persons. The sections were responsible for certain geographical areas of operation for penetration of the ROK, and in May 1952 the 2 District Committee was planning to have each of the sections establish a headquarters in the appropriate area of the ROK as soon as all of the teams had been infiltrated into the ROK.

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30. The mission of the 2 District Committee was to rebuild the Labor Party and develop other political operations in the ROK, establish secure routes by which agents might be infiltrated, and work through underground organizations of various types. In this task the immediate objectives were the following:
- To spread Communist ideology in the ROK.
 - To disrupt the economy of the ROK.
 - To direct strikes and riots.
 - To support Communist guerrillas.
 - To collect information on and develop a method of encouraging and aiding ROK soldiers to defect to North Korea.
31. In May 1952 the 2 District Committee was using infiltration routes established by the Eastern Advanced Liaison Post¹¹ at DT-230620, in Oh'amnamjong (128-07, 38-31) (DT-2363). Underground units of three men assisted in the infiltration operations. After arriving in the ROK, the agents were sending word back to the 2 District Committee on the results of their activity through couriers or through relay teams set up by the Eastern Advanced Liaison Post.
32. Most of the agents employed by the 2 District Party were either native South Koreans or those well acquainted with the geography of South Korea, and were graduates of the Kungang Political Institute. Few had more than a primary school education, and their average age was about 30 years. Before being dispatched, all agents were given instructions in topography and map-reading, guerrilla fighting, and the formation of underground organizations. Agents were usually equipped with a pistol, carbine, or sub-machine gun, and were issued the following items before they left for the ROK: 30 rounds of ammunition, 2 hand-grenades, 7 kilograms of powdered rice, 500 grams of salt, 3 kilograms of candy, 600 grams of dried beef, 3 tablets of quinine, 3 yards of cotton cloth, 100,000 ROK won, and varying amounts of gold.

NKLP Policy Directives and Local Party Activities

Party Recruitment and Statistics

33. In early 1952 local units of the NKLP were receiving directives from provincial committees to recruit new members because of the loss in membership caused by the death or desertion of many members during the war. In May 1952 party membership statistics for the village of Kwangp'ung-ni (125-20, 38-38) (YC-0378) showed the following.

Party members in September 1950	57
Members who moved north with the North Korean army in October 1950	53
Members killed between October 1950 and May 1952	23
Missing	1
Dead from natural causes since 1950	2
Members in the North Korean army in 1952	14
New recruits in 1952	7
Local membership in May 1952	23

Policy on Membership, Security, and Agriculture

34. Directives issued to the Songhwa-gun (125-03, 38-22) (XC-7967) Committee of the NKLP by NKLP headquarters in mid-1952 recommended that the following steps be taken to improve local party organization:

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- a. Party membership. Recruit at least 50 new members in each district (myon); give new recruits membership cards after they have received one month of indoctrination in party principles; purge those members who profess to be followers of NKLP policies but do not show it in practice.
 - b. Indoctrination. Put great efforts into indoctrination of members, holding discussion and reading meetings whenever possible and distributing pamphlets and party newspapers at the meetings; hold study meetings at least three times each month and general meetings at least twice each month.
 - c. Party discipline. Obey party orders and observe the party line; remember the position as a party member in order to impress favorably non-members and inspire in them a faith in ultimate victory; and show no fear of air raids however severe they may be.
 - d. Security. Mobilize persons not members of the party into forced labor units; watch closely those whose relatives have fled to South Korea; and liquidate reactionaries.
 - e. Agriculture. Adopt collective farming methods.
35. About February 1952 the North Korean Labor Party undertook a greater share of the responsibility for the security of rear areas than it had assumed previously. The party was made responsible for seeing that self-defense units were efficiently organized in each town and village by securing the cooperation of mass organizations, such as the Democratic Youth Alliance, the Democratic Women's Alliance, and the trade unions, in this task. The purpose of placing this responsibility on the party and particularly local units of the party was to make possible the release of combat troops from security duties so that they could be used for service in the front lines.

NKLP Policy on Deferment, Labor, and Subversion

36. On 20 July 1952 several resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Central NKLP. One of them deferred teachers of primary schools in North Korea from military service for one year. This was the first time that deferment had been urged for any particular class of citizens, and teachers had been subject to the draft in the past.¹² The deferment was recommended in order that more effective teaching might be done in primary schools and the administration of the schools progress more smoothly. The second resolution provided that students of junior middle schools, even though under 16 years of age, would engage in light labor so long as the hours of work did not exceed 240 hours per year. North Korean labor laws previously had prohibited heavy labor for boys under 16 years of age but could be modified for the emergency so that students of both sexes under 16 could work. The third resolution said that all local branches of the NKLP should train and dispatch at least two members each month to the ROK to participate in the program of the reorganization of the Labor Party in South Korea, and should be required to maintain close liaison with the Ministry of Social Security in this program.

Agriculture and Security Activities

37. In July 1952 the Taehyang-myon, Anak-kun (125-25, 38-41) (YC-1084) Committee of the North Korean Labor Party was principally engaged in activities connected with the agricultural interests of its members, since the district was in a rural area. Periodical agricultural meetings were being held under the

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sponsorship of the party village chairmen in the district to discuss farm affairs and policies. To increase agricultural production, the Taehyang-myŏn Committee issued nine general directives in farm procedure on such matters as the time to plough the fields and sow the crops, weeding, preparation of manure, formation of tax-in-kind appraisal committees in each village, and the payment of taxes. The committee also encouraged campaigns on labor mobilization, war refugee relief, and collection of comfort goods for the army.

38. Party indoctrination activities included seminar classes once a month under the direction of instructors from the county (gun) party committee, in which cell chiefs and veteran members of the party were given advanced training in party policy. The subject in July 1952 was the "Liberation Fight." General cell members were lectured in classes held the 1st and 15th of each month under the direction of party chairmen at the various administrative levels.
39. The Taehyang-myŏn Committee held a mass trial on 17 March 1952 to try YU Kun-hwa, aged 43, for participating in a United Nations public security unit. Ninety-six persons attended. YU was charged with killing three members of the NKLP and was sentenced to six months confinement by a vote of three jurors. YU was taken north by officials of the Ministry of Social Security a few days later.

1. [] Comment. PAK Chŏng-ae, formerly second secretary of the NKLP, has succeeded to the post of first secretary formerly held by HŬ Ka-i, and YI Sung-yŏp has moved up from third secretary to second secretary according to another report. [] also reported that YI was second secretary. 25X1
2. [] Comment. Note that [] explains in paragraph 23 that the district committees replaced the former provincial party committees of the Labor Party as the directing organization for party activities in the ROK. 25X1
3. [] Comment. This is possibly a reference to the Guerrilla Guidance Bureau of which PAK Ch'ŏl has often been reported the head, although there may be another section more concerned with political and intelligence operations. Note that in paragraph 1 what is apparently the same unit is referred to as the Party Guidance Bureau for South Korea. [] said the 57 Division was the name of the organization directing underground activity in the ROK in July 1952. 25X1
4. [] Comment. KIM Ung-pin was head of the Seoul Political Academy in November 1951, according to available information, and in mid-1952 he was head of the 6th Provincial Guidance Department of the National Salvation Struggle Alliance (probably the same as the 6 District Committee reported here), according to [] 25X1
5. [] Comment. CHANG Yong-un was a vice-chairman of the Seoul People's Committee. 25X1
- [] Comment. Presumably CHANG held that office during one of the Communist occupations of Seoul in the summer of 1950 or the early winter of 1951. 25X1
6. [] Comment. A CHONG Chin-ho, aged 30, graduate of the Seoul Political Academy, was to be sent to the ROK in April 1952 to conduct political operations. 25X1

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- 25X1 7. [] Comment. HŬ Chong-il was head of the Eastern Liaison Office in late
25X1 1951, according to [] from which post he apparently has been
25X1 promoted to the staff of the Liaison Bureau. The name was given as YI
25X1 Chong-il in []
- 25X1 8. [] Comment. Another person, YI Yun-hyŏng, was chief of the Western
25X1 Liaison Office in July 1952, according to [] 25X1
- 25X1 9. [] Comment. A YI Song-ok, possibly the same person, was an official
25X1 of the North Korean administration in Seoul in early 1951, according to
25X1 another report.
- 25X1 10. [] Comment. A similar organization is reported in [] for the 25X1
25X1 Kaesong Liaison Office of the NKLP, which represented another provincial
25X1 party organization, that for Kyonggi Province. 25X1
- 25X1 11. [] Comment. The Eastern Advanced Liaison Post, possibly part of the
25X1 Eastern Liaison Office discussed above, is described at length in []
- 25X1 12. [] Comment. The statement that this is the first time that a specific
25X1 class had been deferred is inaccurate. A long list of persons deferred
25X1 including officials of party, patriotic, school, and agricultural organi-
25X1 zations was reported in []

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